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STATEMENT II—*cont.*

List of new schemes proposed to be taken up during the year five period 1951–1952 *to* 1955–56—cont.

	Name of the scheme.	*Whether the scheme is a new one or one already approved and in progress.*	*Total cost of the scheme.*
	(1)	(2)	(3)
			RS. LAKHS.
8	Installation of rapid mechanical filters at Kilpauk water works.	New scheme. ..	77·50
9	Diesel standby Unit for the Kilpauk pumping station.	Do. ..	12·00
10	Additional filter water tanks (6 Nos.) at Kilpauk pumping station.	Do. ..	15·00
11	Construction of quarters at Kilpauk water works including construction of the compound wall to accommodate the mechanical filters staff.	Do. ..	4·00
12	Branch main to connect the trunk main No. 8 with existing distribution system.	Do. ..	6·00
13	Further distribution system to Mambalam Town-Planning area.	Do. ..	6·46
14	Providing water-supply to North-west Madras, Sembium and Iyanavaram (extended areas).	Do. ..	14·20
15	Providing water-supply to newly extended areas west and south of the city, viz., Kodambakkam, West Mambalam, Saidapet and Guindy including provision of O.H. tanks wherever necessary worked out on the zonal system of distribution.	Do. ..	58·00
16	Separate trunk main for North-east Madras including Tondiarpet and Washermanpet, etc.	Do. ..	30·00
17	Fixing large bulk meter on feeder mains in various zones in the zonal system of distribution under proposal (50 Nos. at Rs. 4,500).	Do. ..	2·25
		Total ..	259·93

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 799 asked by Sri P. Rangaswami Reddiar at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 21st July 1953, page 776 supra.]

Financial Assistance from the Government of India—1947–48 *to* 1952–53.

The financial assistance sought for by the Madras Government from the Government of India during the period 1947 48 to 1952–53 was under the following *main* categories:—

(i) Loans for financing capital outlay on Irrigation and Electricity Schemes and specific Grow More Food Schemes.

(ii) Short-term loans for financing Intensive Manuring Schemes and Cotton Expansion Schemes and ways and means advances.

(iii) Grants for Financing unproductive Development Schemes and Grow More Food Schemes.

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(iv) Grant for famine expenditure.

(i) *and* (ii)—*Loans.*

(1)	*Amount asked for* (2)	*Amount given.* (3)	*Remarks.* (4)
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	
A. Loans for Development Schemes—			
1947–48 ..	600·00	600·00	The State Government did not raise any loan in the open market during these two years.
1948–49 ..	300·00	300·00	
1949–50 ..	1,000·00	Nil.	The Government of India agreed to give a loan of Rs. 6 crores in the first instance but on a final review of their budgetary position, they intimated in the middle of the year that they could not give any loan. (It was too late to raise a loan in the market, after the receipt of the Government of India's final decision.)
1950–51 ..	800·00	Nil.	An open market loan of Rs. 439·75 lakhs was raised during the year.
1951–52 ..	*	600·00	The Government of India's loan was for financing the expenditure on the Tungabhadra and Lower Bhavani Irrigation Projects only. (An open market loan of Rs. 301·49 lakhs was raised in the year by this Government.)
1952–53 ..	*	734·00	The Government of India's loan was for financing the expenditure on the Tungabhadra, Lower Bhavani and Malampuzha Irrigation Projects only and was given from their Special Development Fund. (An open market loan of Rs. 524·81 lakhs was also raised in the year by this Government.)
B. Loan for famine expenditure—			
1952–53 ..	..	200·00	....
C. Loans for Grow More Food Schemes—			
1947–48 ..	..	..	....
1948–49 ..	..	..	....
1949–50 ..	..	..	....
1950–51 ..	136·32	136·32	Of this loan, a sum of Rs. 1·32 lakhs was repaid in 1951–52.
1951–52 ..	122·92	59·26	A sum of Rs. 2·26 lakhs sanctioned in 1951–52 was actually credited in 1952–53 only.
1952–53 ..	135·21	135·21	A sum of about Rs. 30 lakhs may have to be refunded in 1953–54, according to the conditions attached to the loans.

* Maximum extent possible for an estimated expenditure of Rs. 20 crores.

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(i) *and* (ii)—*Loans*—cont.

(1)	Amount asked for. (2)	Amount given. (3)	Remarks. (4)
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	
D. Loans for Industrial Housing Schemes—			
1951–52 ..	9·00	9·00	The loan was repaid in 1952–53 as the industrial employers for whom the loan was obtained dropped out of the scheme.
E. Loans for Community Projects—			
1952–53 ..	87·00	3·97	As regards the balance of Rs. 83·03 lakhs required for deepening of wells, and electrification of areas for irrigation purposes, the matter is still under correspondence with the Government of India.
F. Short-term loans—			
(1) For purchase and distribution of chemical manures to ryots—			
1951–52 ..	100·00	100·00	Repaid before the end of the year.
1952–53 ..	100·00	100·00	Do.
(2) For purchase of cotton seeds for expansion of cotton cultivation.—			
1950–51 ..	10·00	10.00	Repaid in March 1952.
1952–53 ..	10·00	10·00	Repaid in March 1953.

Ways and Means Advances.—During 1952–53, the Government of India gave a total ways and means advance of Rs. 23·31 lakhs, of which a sum of Rs. 6·31 lakhs was repaid before the 31st March 1953, leaving a balance of Rs. 17·00 lakhs at the end of the year.

(iii) *and* (iv)—*Grants.*

A. Post-war Development Schemes and Grow More Food Schemes.—From 1947–48 to 1949–50, the Government of India were giving block grants to the State Government for financing their Post-war Development Schemes and Grow More Food Schemes. The allotment for grants made by the Government of India was mainly with reference to the funds expected to be available with them. (The Development Schemes included also specific Rural Reconstruction Schemes and Government Khadi Schemes.)

From 1950–51, the Government of India discontinued the grants for Post-war Development Schemes. However, they have continued to give grants for *approved* Intensive Cultivation

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Schemes. on the basis of a 50 per cent share in the expenditure actually incurred. The figures for the six years 1947–48 to 1952–53 are as under ;—

(In lakhs of rupees).

	Amount sanctioned by the Government of India.			Amount actually utilised.			Balance that lapsed.
	Development Schemes.	Grow More Food Schemes.	Total.	Development Schemes.	Grow More Food Schemes.	Total.	
1947–48 ..	Block grant		625·00	229·41	40.38	269·79	355·21
1948–49 ..	Do.		325·00	186·91	43·03	229·94	95·06
1949-50 ..	250.00	150·00	400·00	250·00	(a) 194·00	250·00	150·00
							600·27
1950-51 ..	..	173·99	173·99	..	(b) 20·28 (c) 116·30	20·28	153·71
1951–52 ..	..	127·69	127·69	..	97·72	97·72 (d)	..
1952–53 ..	..	52·19	52.19	..	20·21	30·21 (d)	..

Explanatory remarks.—(a) The Government of India originally fixed the maximum grant for Grow More Food Schemes for 1949–50 at Rs. 150 lakhs. Subsequently, they imposed a new condition that the subsidy cost of intensive cultivation schemes should first be met from the Procurement Bonus that was given by them. Under the revised orders, only the excess of the total subsidy cost on Intensive Cultivation Schemes, if any, over and above the bonus fund can be met from the separate Grow More Food grant. In 1949–50 there was a large balance in the bonus fund. Consequently, the subsidy cost of Rs. 194 lakhs incurred under Grow More Food Schemes had to be counted against the bonus fund only and the grant was not utilized.

(b) The amount represents the subsidy cost which was in excess of the accumulations in the bonus fund.

(c) Subsidy cost met from the accumulations in the bonus fund.

(d) Represents amounts so far adjusted by the Accountant-General, Madras, based on reconciliation of accounts. Further claims are pending adjustment.

B. Grants for the welfare of schedule tribes.—Since 1951–52, the Government of India are giving grants to meet in part the cost of Special Development Schemes undertaken for the welfare of the scheduled tribes and for the administration of scheduled areas. The amounts realised in 1951–52 and 1952–53 on this account were Rs. 4·00 lakhs and Rs. 8·61 lakhs respectively.

C. Grants-in-aid for Community Projects.—In the Revised Estimate for 1952–53, this Government took credit for a cash grant-in-aid of Rs. 28·82 lakhs from the Government of India for Community Projects. The amount actually adjusted in the accounts has not yet been reported by the Accountant-General.

D. Grants for famine relief measures.—The Madras Government have been asking the Government of India for a grant of Rs. 10 crores for meeting the abnormal expenditure incurred on famine relief measures in 1951–52 and 1952–53. The Government of India have so far agreed to give only a half grant for gratuitous relief, namely, the running of gruel centres in the famine-stricken areas, subject to a maximum of Rs. 48 lakhs.

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(On the basis of the actual expenditure incurred to end of March 1953, the half grant actually sanctioned for this purpose was Rs. 47 lakhs.) As already indicated, the Government of India gave also a loan of Rs. 2 crores in 1952–53 towards the expenditure on relief works and a ways and means advance of Rs. 17 crores on 31st March 1953 in order to clear the overdraft with the Reserve Bank of India, part of which was due to the holding of large stocks of food grains and fertilizers on this Government's account.

E. Grants for Cottage Industries—

Name of the scheme and date of application for grant.	*Estimated expenditure.*	*Amount of grant asked for.*	*Amount sanctioned and the date of sanction.*	*Remarks.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	
		20th August 1951.		
1 Establishment of Cottage Industries—Research Institute.	1,22,000	58,000 *plus* 3,000 (additional grant).	58,000 29th January 1952.	Regarding the additional grant Rupees 3,000, the position is to be reviewed, after the grant already made is spent.
	61,142	30,751	Nil.	Reply still awaited from the Government of India.
2 Village Industries Development Schemes.	7,72,032	50 per cent.	Nil.	
3 Sri M. Visveswarayya's Industrialization scheme.	1,11,006	50 per cent.	Nil.	
4 Scheme for the development of woollen textile industry in Rayalaseema.	2,15,143	50 per cent.	Nil.	
5 Scheme for the development of marketing of cottage industries products by reviving sales emporia.	12,920	50 per cent.	Nil.	Not sanctioned by the Government of India. No reasons were given for not sanctioning the grant.
6 Scheme for training of village oil pressers and village carpenters in the use of Wardha ghani.	9,400	50 per cent.	Nil.	
7 Constitution of Regional Advisory Boards for development of certain selected industries.	1,500	50 per cent.	Nil.	
8 Survey of cottage industries (15th November 1951).	97,200 Subsequently revised as Rs. 67,000.	48,600	48,600	The Government of India's grant is limited to half the actual expenditure incurred by the State Government.

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Name of the scheme and date of application for grant.	Estimated expenditure.	Amount of grant asked for.	Amount sanctioned and the date of sanction.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	
20th Augugt 1951—*cont.*				
9 Establishment of a State Trading Corporation for the match industry, for purchase and procurement and distribution of raw materials (20th October 1952).	3,00,000	1,53,000	Not sanctioned.	The Government of India considered it not advisable to associate themselves with a trading corporation and they stated that they would consider any other scheme this Government might formulate for the match industry.
10 Offering prizes to inventors of labour saving and time saving—appliances in cottage industries (20th October 1952).	35,000	22,500	Do.	Negatived by the Government of India as experiments have already been carried on by different institutions and good many improved appliances already exist.

All the above schemes, excepting items 4, 9 and 10 have been sanctioned by this Government.

APPENDIX V.

[*Vide* answer to starred question No. 826 asked by Sri K. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 21st July 1953, page 785 supra.]

Statement showing the officers empowered under section 55 *of the Madras Forest Act,* 1882, *to compound forest offences.*

Class of officers empowered to compound offences.	*Remarks.*
(1) All District Forest Officers and Subordinates of District Forest Officers having the rank of Deputy or Assistant Conservators. (2) Conservators of Forests.	In respect of cases arising in their district.
(3) Tahsildars, Independent Deputy Tahsildars, Dependant Deputy Tahsildars, Forest Panchayat or Deputy Tahisldars.	In forest offence cases arising in connexion with unreserved lands and in connexion with lands handed over to forest panchayats for management where the value of the property involved does not exceed Rs. 50.
(4) Collectors of districts.	Within their respective jurisdictions and in cases arising in connexion with unreserved lands handed over to forest panchayats for managements.